

GLOBALLY IRREDUCIBLE WEYL MODULES FOR QUANTUM GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. The authors proved that a Weyl module for a simple algebraic group is irreducible over every field if and only if the module is isomorphic to the adjoint representation for E_8 or its highest weight is minuscule. In this paper, we prove an analogous criteria for irreducibility of Weyl modules over the quantum group $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ where \mathfrak{g} is a complex simple Lie algebra and ζ ranges over roots of unity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let G be a simple algebraic group over an algebraically closed field k . It is well known that Weyl modules of minuscule highest weight are irreducible over every field k . Gross observed that this also true for the adjoint module for E_8 and conjectured these are the only cases of Weyl modules that are globally irreducible. The authors recently proved Gross' Conjecture in [GGN]; see [Jan16] for another argument.

Let \mathfrak{g} be a complex simple Lie algebra and $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ be the quantum group obtained by taking Lusztig's \mathcal{A} -form and specializing to a root unity. The algebra $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ plays an analogous role to the distribution algebra of a simple algebraic group. Weyl modules can be defined at the \mathcal{A} -form level and one can ask when they remain irreducible upon specialization for all roots of unity; when that occurs we say that the Weyl module is *globally irreducible*. The main purpose of our paper is to determine which Weyl modules are globally irreducible for quantum groups.

Theorem 1.1. *Let \mathfrak{g} be a complex simple Lie algebra. The quantum Weyl module $\Delta_\zeta(\lambda)$ is irreducible over $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ for every root of unity $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ if and only if*

- (a) λ is a minuscule dominant weight, or
- (b) \mathfrak{g} is of type E_8 and λ is the highest root α_0 .

Many of the ideas from [GGN] will be used to reduce the proof of Theorem 1.1 to finitely many cases. Several of the proofs for these cases in the algebraic group case do not carry over to the quantum group situation. These include the proof of the global irreducibility of the adjoint module for E_8 and also the conditions for the reducibility of Weyl module with highest weight $\omega_1 + \omega_n$ in type B_n . We provide suitable replacement proofs involving the use of a matrices with quantum entries and translation functors which are of independent interest.

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Even though the statements of the Theorem 1.1 for the algebraic group and quantum group situation are analogous, the underlying result is not identical. For example, in the quantum group case there is no lower bound on ℓ for reducibility of quantum Weyl modules as in the algebraic group case, see §3. We also remark that it is not known how to directly pass information about decomposition numbers unless the characteristic of the field is very large, in which case the Lusztig Character Formula holds in both settings.

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2. DEFINITIONS AND NOTATION

2.1. Roots and Weights: Let Φ be a finite root system [Hum80], and let $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ be a base of simple roots (labeled in the standard Bourbaki way, as in Table 1). Moreover, let Φ^+ (respectively, Φ^-) be the corresponding set of positive (respectively, negative) roots. The \mathbb{R} -spans of the roots is a Euclidean space \mathbb{E} with positive definite inner product $\langle u, v \rangle$, $u, v \in \mathbb{E}$, adjusted so that $\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle = 2$ if $\alpha \in \Phi$ is a short root.

For $\alpha \in \Phi$, set $\alpha^\vee = \frac{2}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle} \alpha$ be the corresponding coroot. Denote the short root of maximal height in Φ by α_0 ; thus, α_0^\vee is the unique long root of maximal length in the dual root system Φ^\vee . Define the fundamental dominant weights $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n \in X_+$ by the condition that $\langle \omega_i, \alpha_j^\vee \rangle = \delta_{i,j}$, for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. The Coxeter number of Φ is defined to be $h = \langle \rho, \alpha_0^\vee \rangle + 1 = \text{ht}(\alpha_0^\vee) + 1$ where ρ is the half sum of positive roots. Note that $h - 1$ is the height of the maximal root in Φ . Let W be the Weyl group corresponding to Φ , and for l a fixed positive integer, let $W_\ell \cong W \ltimes \ell\mathbb{Z}\Phi$ be the affine Weyl group.

Let $X := \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}\omega_n$ be the weight lattice, and $X^+ := \mathbb{N}\omega_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{N}\omega_n$. The weight lattice X is partially ordered by putting $\lambda \geq \mu$ if and only if $\lambda - \mu = \sum c_i \alpha_i$ where c_i is a nonnegative integer for all i . The weights in X^+ that are minimal with respect to the partial ordering are *minuscule* weights. Note that the zero weight is minuscule by this definition (in some references this is not the case). Every nonzero minuscule weight is a fundamental dominant weight (one of the ω_i 's). These are indicated in Table 1.

2.2. Quantum Groups: Let \mathfrak{g} be a complex simple Lie algebra with associated irreducible root system Φ . The goal of this section is to define the quantum enveloping algebra $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ and an \mathcal{A} -form involving divided powers which is contained in $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ that can be specialized to any primitive ℓ -th root of unity. Sawin provides a uniform treatment in [Saw06].

Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{Q}[q, q^{-1}]$ be the \mathbb{Q} -algebra of Laurent polynomials in an indeterminate q with fraction field $\mathbb{Q}(q)$. The quantum enveloping algebra $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ is the $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ -algebra with generators E_α , K_α , K_α^{-1} , and F_α for $\alpha \in \Delta$, subject to the relation

$$K_\alpha K_\alpha^{-1} = 1 \text{ and } K_\alpha K_\beta = K_\beta K_\alpha. \quad (\text{R1})$$

We further set $d_\alpha = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle / 2$ for $\alpha \in \Phi$ and $q_\alpha = q^{d_\alpha}$ and impose the relations

$$K_\alpha E_\beta K_\alpha^{-1} = q_\alpha^{\langle \beta, \alpha^\vee \rangle} E_\beta = q_\alpha^{\langle \beta, \alpha \rangle} E_\beta; \quad (\text{R2})$$

$$K_\alpha F_\beta K_\alpha^{-1} = q_\alpha^{-\langle \beta, \alpha^\vee \rangle} F_\beta = q_\alpha^{-\langle \beta, \alpha \rangle} F_\beta \quad (\text{R3})$$

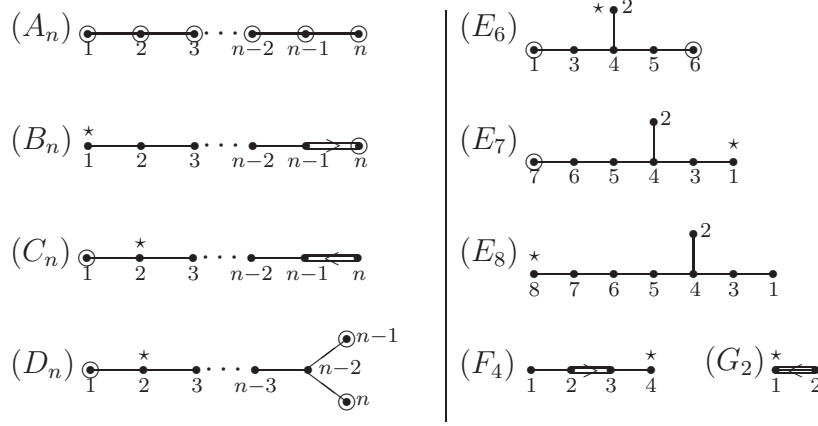


TABLE 1. Dynkin diagrams of simple root systems, with simple roots numbered. A circle around vertex i indicates that the fundamental weight ω_i is minuscule. A \star indicates that ω_i is the highest short root α_0 . The highest short root of A_n is $\omega_1 + \omega_n$.

and further relations (R4), (R5), (R6) for which we refer to [Jan96, 4.3]. We remark that the algebra $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ is a Hopf algebra (cf. [BNPP14])

The quantum enveloping algebra $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ has a natural \mathcal{A} -form, $\mathbb{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g})$ due to Lusztig. That is, $\mathbb{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g})$ is an \mathcal{A} -subalgebra of $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ that is free as an \mathcal{A} -module with

$$\mathbb{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathbb{Q}(q) \cong \mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}).$$

The construction of this \mathcal{A} -form is described below.

For an integer i , put

$$[i]_q = \frac{q^i - q^{-i}}{q - q^{-1}}, \quad (1)$$

and set, for $i > 0$, $[i]_q! = [i]_q [i-1]_q \cdots [1]_q$. By convention, $[0]_q! = 1$. For any integer n and positive integer m , write

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix}_q = \frac{[n]_q [n-1]_q \cdots [n-m+1]_q}{[1]_q [2]_q \cdots [m]_q}.$$

Set $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_q = 1$, by definition. The expressions $[i]_q$ and $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix}_q$ all belong to \mathcal{A} (in fact, they belong to $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$). In case the root system has two root lengths, some scaling of the variable q is required. Thus, given any Laurent polynomial $f \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\alpha \in \Pi$, let $f_{\alpha} \in \mathcal{A}$ be obtained by replacing q throughout by q_{α} .

For $\alpha \in \Pi$ and $m \geq 0$, let

$$\begin{cases} E_{\alpha}^{(m)} = \frac{E_{\alpha}^m}{[m]_{\alpha}!} \in \mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}) \\ F_{\alpha}^{(m)} = \frac{F_{\alpha}^m}{[m]_{\alpha}!} \in \mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}). \end{cases}$$

be the m -th “divided powers.” Let

$$\mathbb{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g}) := \langle E_\alpha^{(m)}, F_\alpha^{(m)}, K_\alpha^{\pm 1} \mid \alpha \in \Pi, m \in \mathbb{N} \rangle \subset \mathbb{U}_q,$$

where $\langle \cdots \rangle$ means “ \mathcal{A} -subalgebra generated by.”

For any $\epsilon \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, set

$$[i]_\epsilon = \lim_{q \rightarrow \epsilon} [i]_q = \lim_{q \rightarrow \epsilon} \frac{q^{2i} - 1}{q^2 - 1} \cdot q^{i-1}.$$

The other definitions defined above that involve $[i]_q$ can also be specialized to ϵ .

Suppose that $\ell \geq 2$ and $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ has (finite) order ℓ . Throughout this paper, we will use the following properties:

- If $\ell > 2$ and $\ell \mid i$ then $[i]_\zeta = 0$.
- If ζ is a primitive 4th root of unity then $[2]_\zeta = 0$.
- If $\zeta = \pm 1$ then $[i]_\zeta \neq 0$.

Set $k = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta) \subset \mathbb{C}$ which will be regarded as an \mathcal{A} -algebra via the homomorphism $\mathbb{Q}[q, q^{-1}] \rightarrow k$ defined by $q \mapsto \zeta$. Set

$$U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g}) := \mathbb{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathbb{C},$$

where ℓ is the order of ζ in \mathbb{C}^\times . Here \mathbb{C} is regarded as an \mathcal{A} -algebra via the algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by $q \mapsto \zeta$. The Hopf algebra structure on $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ induces a Hopf algebra structure on $\mathbb{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g})$. From the passage to the field \mathbb{C} , one obtains a Hopf algebra structure on the algebra $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$.

In this paper we will consider only $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules which are integrable and type 1. In particular, any such M decomposes into a direct sum $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in X} M_\lambda$ of M_λ weight spaces for $\lambda \in X$, and each E_i, F_j acts locally nilpotently on M . On the weight spaces, one has for $v \in M_\lambda$,

$$K_\alpha v = \zeta^{\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle} v; \tag{2}$$

$$[K_\alpha; n] v = [\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle + m]_{q=\zeta^{d_\alpha}} v \tag{3}$$

for all $\alpha \in \Delta, m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}$. For the definition of $[K_\alpha; n]$, see [BNPP14, §2.2].

2.3. Induced and Weyl modules: For $\lambda \in X_+$, let

$$\nabla(\lambda) := \nabla_\zeta(\lambda) = \text{ind}_{U_\zeta(\mathfrak{b})}^{U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})} \lambda$$

be the (quantum) induced module whose character is given by Weyl’s character formula, and $\Delta(\lambda) = \Delta_\zeta(\lambda) = \nabla_\zeta(-w_0 \lambda)^*$ be the quantum Weyl module, compare [Lus89, §6]. These are the modules considered in Theorem 1.1.

In the special case where $\zeta = 1$, the definition (1) becomes $[i]_{\zeta^d} = i$ and we find $[m]_\alpha! = m!$ and $[n]_\alpha = \binom{n}{m}$, so $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ is the usual universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{g} over \mathbb{C} . In that case, we find that the Weyl module $\Delta_\zeta(\lambda)$ is the irreducible module of \mathfrak{g} of highest weight λ .

3. EXAMPLE: WEYL MODULES OF $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$

Consider $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ for $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ of order ℓ . We may identify the dominant weights with the set \mathbb{Z}_+ of non-negative integers. For $j \geq 0$ define

$$s_j := \begin{cases} j & \text{if } j \text{ is odd;} \\ j/2 & \text{if } j \text{ even.} \end{cases}$$

Proposition 3.1. *The quantum Weyl module $\Delta(\lambda)$ for $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ is irreducible if and only if one of the following holds:*

- (a) $0 \leq \lambda < s_\ell$.
- (b) $\lambda \equiv -1 \pmod{s_\ell}$.

Proof. For odd $\ell \geq 3$, the result can be deduced by Steinberg's tensor product theorem for quantum groups, see [Lus89, Prop. 9.2]. In the trivial case when $\ell = 1$, $\Delta(\lambda)$ is irreducible for all λ , which confirms the claim.

For even ℓ , one can use the explicit generators and relations of the dual of $\Delta(\lambda)$ from [Jan96, 5A.7]. The dual has basis $\{v_0, v_1, \dots, v_\lambda\}$ with

$$E_\alpha^{(m)} \cdot v_j = \begin{bmatrix} j+m \\ m \end{bmatrix}_\zeta v_{j+m}.$$

The conditions (a) and (b) are equivalent to showing that there are no non-trivial maximal vectors which can be deduced by analyzing the aforementioned formula, compare [Cli94]. \square

Example 3.2. $\Delta(0)$ and $\Delta(1)$ are irreducible for $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ for all roots of unity ζ . Compare this to $\Delta(2)$, which is reducible if and only if ζ has order 4. More generally, for each $\lambda \geq 2$, there is some ℓ with $s_\ell = \lambda$, and $\Delta(\lambda)$ is reducible for $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ where ζ has order ℓ .

Example 3.3. Pick some $t \geq 4$ and set $\lambda := s_1 s_2 \cdots s_t - 1$. For each $\ell = 1, \dots, t$, we have $\lambda > s_\ell$ and $s_1 s_2 \cdots s_{\ell-1} s_{\ell+1} \cdots s_t \geq 1$, whence 3.1(b) holds and $\Delta(\lambda)$ is irreducible for $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ where $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ has order ℓ .

In the analogue of Theorem 1.1 for a simple algebraic group G , [GGN, Th. 1.1], it was shown that for every dominant weight λ of G , there is a prime $\ell \leq 2(\text{rank } G) + 1$ such that the Weyl module $\Delta(\lambda) \otimes \mathbb{F}_\ell$ is reducible. In particular, in case $G = \text{SL}_2$, $\Delta(\lambda) \otimes \mathbb{F}_\ell$ is reducible for $\ell = 2$ or 3 . Example 3.3 above shows that no such bound exists in the setting of quantum groups. One might view the reason for this difference as being that one can only iterate the Frobenius once in the quantum case.

4. LEVI SUBALGEBRAS

4.1. Levi subalgebra and Parabolics: Lusztig has defined an algebra automorphism $T_\alpha : \mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$. By using this automorphism, one can construct a PBW type basis for quantum groups by defining root vectors for general $\alpha \in \Phi$ (cf. [Jan96, Ch. 8]).

If $s = s_\alpha \in W$ is the simple reflection defined by α , set $T_s := T_\alpha$. Given any $w \in W$, let $w = s_{\beta_1} s_{\beta_2} \cdots s_{\beta_n}$ be a reduced expression. Define $T_w := T_{\beta_1} \cdots T_{\beta_n} \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}))$.

Now let $J \subseteq \Delta$ and fix a reduced expression $w_0 = s_{\beta_1} \cdots s_{\beta_N}$ that begins with a reduced expression for the element long element of $w_{0,J}$ the Weyl group for the Levi subgroup L_J . If $w_{0,J} = s_{\beta_1} \cdots s_{\beta_M}$, then $s_{\beta_{M+1}} \cdots s_{\beta_N}$ is a reduced expression for $w_J = w_{0,J}w_0$. Now there exists a linear ordering $\gamma_1 \prec \gamma_2 \prec \cdots \prec \gamma_N$ of the positive roots, where $\gamma_i = s_{\beta_1} \cdots s_{\beta_{i-1}}(\beta_i)$. For $\gamma = \gamma_i \in \Phi^+$, the “root vector” $E_\gamma \in \mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ is defined by

$$E_\gamma = E_{\gamma_i} := T_{s_{\beta_1} \cdots s_{\beta_{i-1}}}(E_{\beta_i}) = T_{\beta_1} \cdots T_{\beta_{i-1}}(E_{\beta_i}).$$

Furthermore, E_γ has weight γ . Similarly,

$$F_\gamma = F_{\gamma_i} := T_{s_{\beta_1} \cdots s_{\beta_{i-1}}}(F_{\beta_i}) = T_{\beta_1} \cdots T_{\beta_{i-1}}(F_{\beta_i}),$$

a root vector of weight $-\gamma$. If $\gamma \in \Delta$ then E_γ coincides with the original generator.

Let $J \subseteq \Pi$ and consider the Levi and parabolic Lie subalgebras \mathfrak{l}_J and $\mathfrak{p}_J = \mathfrak{l}_J \oplus \mathfrak{u}_J$ of \mathfrak{g} . We can define corresponding quantum enveloping algebras $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ and $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$. As Hopf subalgebras of $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$,

$$\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J) = \langle \{E_\alpha, F_\alpha : \alpha \in J\} \cup \{K_\alpha^{\pm 1} : \alpha \in \Delta\} \rangle$$

and

$$\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J) = \langle \{E_\alpha : \alpha \in J\} \cup \{F_\alpha, K_\alpha^{\pm 1} : \alpha \in \Delta\} \rangle.$$

In the case when $J = \emptyset$, then $\mathfrak{l}_J = \mathfrak{h}$, $\mathfrak{p}_J = \mathfrak{b}$. Upon specialization we obtain the subalgebras $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$, $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{p}_J)$, $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{h})$, and $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{b})$.

4.2. Restriction to Levi subalgebras: For $J \subseteq \Delta$, set

$$X_J^+ := \{\lambda \in X : 0 \leq \langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle \text{ for all } \alpha \in J\}.$$

If $\lambda \in X_J^+$, one can define the induced module $\Delta_J(\lambda)$ with simple $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -socle $L_J(\lambda)$ dually a Weyl module $\Delta_J(\lambda)$ with head $L_J(\lambda)$.

Theorem 4.1. *Let \mathfrak{g} be a simple complex Lie algebra and $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a root of unity. If $\Delta(\lambda)$ is an irreducible $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ -module then $\Delta_J(\lambda)$ is an irreducible $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module for any $J \subseteq \Delta$.*

Proof. The argument will follow the line of reasoning given in [GGN] with some modifications. By using the argument in [Jan03, II 5.21], there exists a weight space decomposition for $\nabla(\lambda)$ given by

$$\nabla(\lambda) = \left(\bigoplus_{\nu \in \mathbb{Z}J} \nabla(\lambda)_{\lambda-\nu} \right) \oplus M.$$

where M is the direct sum of all weight spaces $\nabla(\lambda)_\sigma$ with $\sigma \neq \lambda - \nu$ for any $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}J$. Moreover, $\nabla_J(\lambda) = \bigoplus_{\nu \in \mathbb{Z}J} \nabla(\lambda)_{\lambda-\nu}$ with the aforementioned decomposition being stable under the action of $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$. Consequently, as $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -modules:

$$\nabla(\lambda) \cong \nabla_J(\lambda) \oplus M. \quad (4)$$

One can also apply a dual argument for Weyl modules to get a decomposition as $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -modules:

$$\Delta(\lambda) \cong \Delta_J(\lambda) \oplus M'. \quad (5)$$

for some $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module M' .

One has $L(\lambda) = \text{soc}_{U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})}(\nabla(\lambda))$, thus $\text{soc}_{U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)}L(\lambda) \subseteq \text{soc}_{U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)}(\nabla(\lambda))$. Observe that

$$L_J(\lambda) = \text{soc}_{U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)}(\nabla_J(\lambda)) \subseteq \text{soc}_{U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)}(\nabla(\lambda)). \quad (6)$$

The irreducible representation $L_J(\lambda)$ appears as an $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -composition factor of $L(\lambda)$ and $\nabla(\lambda)$ with multiplicity one. One can conclude that $L_J(\lambda)$ must occur in $\text{soc}_{U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)}L(\lambda)$. One can use a similar argument to deduce that $L_J(\lambda)$ appears in the head of $L(\lambda)$ as $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module. Since $L_J(\lambda)$ has multiplicity one in $L(\lambda)$ now shows that there is an $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -decomposition:

$$L(\lambda) \cong L_J(\lambda) \oplus M''. \quad (7)$$

Now suppose that $\Delta(\lambda) = L(\lambda)$ is irreducible as $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ -module. Now one can compare the $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -decompositions (5) and (7) with the facts that $L_J(\lambda)$ has multiplicity one in $L(\lambda)$ and the indecomposability of $\Delta_J(\lambda)$ to conclude that $\Delta_J(\lambda) = L_J(\lambda)$. \square

5. ANALYSIS OF $\Delta_\zeta(\alpha_0)$

5.1. In this section we will analyze $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ where α_0 is the highest short root. This module is obtained by base change of the Weyl module $\bar{\Delta}(\alpha_0)$ that is defined over $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$. A basis for $\bar{\Delta}(\alpha_0)$ is given in [Jan96, 5.A.2]. Let Φ_s denote the short roots of Φ and Δ_s be the simple short roots in Δ . The set

$$\{x_\gamma : \gamma \in \Phi_s\} \cup \{h_\beta : \beta \in \Delta_s\}$$

is a basis for $\Delta(\alpha_0)$. From the module relations, one can see that this is an \mathcal{A} -lattice that is stable under the action of $\mathbb{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{b})$, and coincides with $\mathbb{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{b}).x_{\alpha_0}$. In order to obtain $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ we take this \mathcal{A} -lattice then specialize to q to ζ .

Using the relations given in [Jan96, 5A.2],

$$E_\alpha^{(m)}.h_\beta = 0, \quad F_\alpha^{(m)}.h_\beta = 0$$

for all $\alpha, \beta \in \Delta_s$ with $m \geq 2$. In the case where $m = 1$, $\alpha, \beta \in \Delta_s$:

$$E_\alpha^{(1)}.h_\beta = \begin{cases} [2]_\zeta.x_\alpha & \alpha = \beta \\ x_\alpha & \alpha \neq \beta, \langle \beta, \alpha^\vee \rangle = -1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

A similar relation holds when $E_\alpha^{(1)}$ is replaced by $F_\alpha^{(1)}$.

Let $\Delta_s = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m\}$. Consider $a_1 h_{\beta_1} + a_2 h_{\beta_2} + \dots + a_m h_{\beta_m} \in \Delta(\alpha_0)_0$. This will be invariant under $E_{\beta_i}^{(n)}$ and $F_{\beta_i}^{(n)}$ for $n \geq 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ if and only if the matrix $D = (d_{i,j})$ has determinant equal to zero where

$$d_{i,j} = \begin{cases} [2]_\zeta & i = j \\ 1 & \langle \beta_i, \beta_j^\vee \rangle = -1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

In order to show that $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is reducible, it suffices to prove that $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ contains a trivial module in its socle. The analysis above implies that this occurs when the determinant of the matrix D is zero. The following theorem analyzes when this occurs for each Φ .

Theorem 5.1. *Let $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ be the quantum Weyl module of highest weight α_0 over $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ for $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ of order ℓ . Then*

- (a) *If $\Phi = A_n$, $\ell > 2$ and $\ell \mid n+1$ then $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is reducible.*
- (b) *If $\Phi = B_n$ and $\ell = 4$ then $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is reducible.*
- (c) *If $\Phi = C_n$, $n \geq 3$ and $\ell \mid n$ then $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is reducible.*
- (d) *If $\Phi = D_n$ and $\ell = 4$ then $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is reducible.*
- (e) *If $\Phi = F_4$ and $\ell = 3$ then $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is reducible.*
- (f) *If $\Phi = G_2$ and $\ell = 4$ then $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is reducible.*
- (g) *If $\Phi = E_6$ and $\ell = 3$ then $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is reducible.*
- (h) *If $\Phi = E_7$ and $\ell = 4$ then $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is reducible.*
- (i) *If $\Phi = E_8$ then $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is irreducible for all ℓ .*

Proof. Let $\Phi = A_n$. We will show that $\det(D) = [n+1]_\zeta$ by using induction on n . This is clear for $n = 1$. Assume that this holds for $n-1$, and consider $\Phi = A_n$. Let $\Delta_s = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ be the standard ordering of simple roots. Then by expanding along the first row, one has

$$\det(D) = [2]_\zeta [n]_\zeta + (-1)[n-2]_\zeta = [n+1]_\zeta.$$

Consequently, if $\ell > 2$ and $\ell \mid n+1$ then $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is reducible.

For $\Phi = B_n$, and G_2 there is only one short root and in this case $\det(D) = [2]_\zeta$. In the case of $\Phi = C_n$, $\Delta_s = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}\}$. So we are reduced to type A_{n-1} and $\det(D) = [n]_\zeta$. For $\Phi = F_4$, there are two short roots and one has $\det(D) = [2]_\zeta [2]_\zeta - (1)(1) = [3]_\zeta$.

In the case when $\Phi = D_n$ $n \geq 4$, one first considers the case $\Phi = D_4$ where $\det(D) = ([2]_\zeta)^2([2]_\zeta^2 - 3)$, which is zero when $\ell = 4$. Now by expansion along the first row, one can demonstrate in the general case for $\Phi = D_n$,

$$\det(D) = [2]_\zeta(\det(D')) - \det(D'')$$

where D' (resp. D'') is the matrix for $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ in the case when $\Phi = D_{n-1}$ (resp. D_{n-2}). This shows that in general by using the equation above and induction that D is zero for $\ell = 4$.

For $\Phi = E_n$, one can expand along the second row of the matrix D (with rows and columns under the Bourbaki ordering) and use the computation for type A_{n-1} to see that

$$\det(D) = \begin{cases} [2]_\zeta [6]_\zeta - [3]_\zeta^2 & \text{if } \Phi = E_6; \\ [2]_\zeta [7]_\zeta - [3]_\zeta [4]_\zeta & \text{if } \Phi = E_7; \\ [2]_\zeta [8]_\zeta - [3]_\zeta [5]_\zeta & \text{if } \Phi = E_8. \end{cases}$$

From these equations one can see that $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ contains a trivial module (and is reducible) for $\Phi = E_6$ (resp. $\Phi = E_7$) when $\ell = 3$ (resp. $\ell = 4$).

Finally, we want to show that $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ is irreducible when $\Phi = E_8$ for all ℓ . One has $\det(D) = [2]_\zeta[8]_\zeta - [3]_\zeta[5]_\zeta$. By direct calculation,

$$\det(D) = \lim_{q \rightarrow \zeta} ([2]_q[8]_q - [3]_q[5]_q) = \lim_{q \rightarrow \zeta} \frac{f(q)}{q^8(q^2 - 1)}$$

where

$$f(q) = q^{20} - q^{18} - q^{16} + q^{12} + q^8 - q^4 - q^2 + 1.$$

One can show directly from the equation above, if $\ell = 2$ (i.e., $\zeta = -1$), then $\det(D) \neq 0$. Furthermore, $\det(D) \neq 0$ if and only if the ℓ -th cyclotomic polynomial $\Phi_\ell(q)$ does not divide the polynomial $f(q)$.

Now, $f(q) = (q-1)^2(q+1)^2 f_{16}(q)$, where $f_{16}(q) := q^{16} + q^{14} - q^{10} - q^8 - q^6 + q^2 + 1$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[q]$. Since $\Phi_\ell(q)$ is irreducible and $\deg \Phi_\ell(q) = \varphi(\ell)$, which is 16 only for $\ell = 17$, we check that $\Phi_{17}(q) \neq f_{16}(q)$ in $\mathbb{Q}[q]$, which shows that $\det(D) \neq 0$. \square

6. VERIFICATION OF THE MAIN THEOREM

6.1. The fundamental weight case. We can now analyze the question of global irreducibility for $\Delta(\omega_i)$ for every fundamental weight ω_i .

Type A_n ($n \geq 1$). All the fundamental weights ω_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ are minuscule. Therefore, $\Delta(\omega_i) = L(\omega_i)$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, and $\ell \geq 2$.

Type B_n ($n \geq 2$). The fundamental weight ω_n is minuscule. We will verify that $\Delta(\omega_i)$ is reducible for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ when $\ell = 2$. For B_n , $\omega_1 = \alpha_0$, so $\Delta(\omega_1)$ is reducible when $\ell = 4$. Now suppose that the statement above holds for B_{n-1} . For $2 \leq i < n$, restrict to the Levi subgroup of type B_{n-i+1} corresponding to $J = \{\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n\}$. Since $\Delta_J(\omega_i)$ is reducible for $\ell = 4$, it follows that the same holds for $\Delta(\omega_i)$ by Theorem 4.1.

Type C_n ($n \geq 3$). The fundamental weight ω_1 is minuscule. Since $\omega_2 = \alpha_0$, $\Delta(\omega_2)$ is reducible when $\ell \mid n$. For ω_i with $2 < i < n$, one can restrict to the Levi of type C_{n-i+2} corresponding to $J = \{\alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ and apply Theorem 4.1 to verify that $\Delta(\omega_i)$ is reducible when $\ell \mid n - i + 2$. Now when $i = n$, restrict to the Levi subgroup of type $C_2 = B_2$ corresponding to $J = \{\alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n\}$. One can apply the results for type B_2 to see that $\Delta_J(\omega_n)$, and thus $\Delta(\omega_n)$ is reducible when $\ell = 4$.

Type D_n ($n \geq 4$). The minuscule fundamental weights are ω_1 , ω_{n-1} , and ω_n . For D_n , $\omega_2 = \alpha_0$, so one can use the same argument as in the case for type B_n by restricting to the Levi subgroup of type D_{n-i+2} corresponding to $J = \{\alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ to show that that $\Delta_J(\omega_i)$ is reducible, and consequently $\Delta(\omega_i)$ is reducible when $2 \leq i \leq n-2$ and $\ell = 4$.

Type E_6 . By using Theorem 4.1 with $J_1 = \Delta - \{\alpha_1\}$, $J_2 = \Delta - \{\alpha_6\}$ (D_5 root systems), one can show that the Weyl modules of highest weights ω_3 , ω_4 and ω_5 are not globally irreducible. The fundamental weights ω_1 and ω_6 are minuscule. Furthermore, $\omega_2 = \alpha_0$, and the Weyl module $\Delta(\omega_2)$ is not irreducible for $\ell = 3$.

Type E_7 . Set $J_1 = \Delta - \{\alpha_7\}$ (E_6 root system), $J_2 = \Delta - \{\alpha_1\}$ (D_6 root system). Then by applying Theorem 4.1, the quantum Weyl module with highest weight ω_j is not globally irreducible for $j \neq 1, 7$. For the other cases, ω_7 is minuscule and $\omega_1 = \alpha_0$.

Type E_8 . One can argue as in the prior case, set $J_1 = \Delta - \{\alpha_8\}$ (E_7 root system), $J_2 = \Delta - \{\alpha_1\}$ (D_7 root system). Then one can conclude that the quantum Weyl module of highest weight ω_j for $j \neq 8$ is not globally irreducible. The case of ω_8 is handled in Theorem 5.1(i).

Type F_4 . Let $J_1 = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ and $J_2 = \{\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$. By using Theorem 4.1, the quantum Weyl module with highest weight ω_j is not globally irreducible for $j \neq 4$. The case when $\omega_4 = \alpha_0$ is handled in Theorem 5.1(e).

Type G_2 . The fundamental weight $\omega_1 = \alpha_0$ so $\Delta(\omega_1)$ is reducible when $\ell = 4$. Furthermore, $\Delta(\omega_2)$ is 14-dimensional and not irreducible when $\ell = 3$. In order to see this one can use a similar analysis as in Theorem 5.1 with the generators and relations for the 14-dimensional module given in [Jan96, 5.A.4]. The module $\Delta(\omega_2)$ contains a trivial module if and only if the determinant obtained from these relations is zero, i.e., $[6]_\zeta^2 - [3]_\zeta = 0$. This occurs when $\ell = 3$.

6.2. Let $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_\mathbb{Z}$ be the bottom alcove, i.e., $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_\mathbb{Z} = \{\lambda \in X : \langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha_0^\vee \rangle \leq \ell\}$. If $\ell \geq h$ then $0 \in \overline{\mathcal{C}}_\mathbb{Z}$. For any $\lambda, \mu \in \overline{\mathcal{C}}_\mathbb{Z}$ one can define a translation functor $T_\lambda^\mu(-)$. For the basic properties of the translation functor, in the case for algebraic groups, we refer the reader to [Jan03, II Ch. 7]. These properties with their proofs directly translate over to the quantum group case.

Theorem 6.1. *Let $\Delta_\zeta(\lambda)$ be the quantum Weyl module for $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$.*

- (a) *If $\Phi = A_n$, $n \geq 2$ and $\ell = n + 1$ then $\Delta_\zeta(\omega_1 + \omega_n)$ is reducible.*
- (b) *If $\Phi = B_n$ and $\ell = 2n + 1$ then $\Delta_\zeta(\omega_1 + \omega_n)$ is reducible.*
- (c) *If $\Phi = C_n$ and $\ell = 4$ then $\Delta_\zeta(\omega_1 + \omega_n)$ is reducible.*
- (d) *If $\Phi = F_4$ and $\ell = 4$ then $\Delta_\zeta(\omega_1 + \omega_4)$ is reducible.*
- (e) *If $\Phi = G_2$ and $\ell = 4$ then $\Delta_\zeta(\omega_1 + \omega_2)$ is reducible.*

Proof. For part (a), if $\Phi = A_n$ then $\alpha_0 = \omega_1 + \omega_n$ and the statement follows from Theorem 5.1(a). An alternative argument in the case when ℓ is odd can be given using translation functors. Let $\ell = n + 1$. Then $h = \langle \rho, \alpha_0^\vee \rangle + 1 = n + 1$. Therefore, $0 \in \overline{\mathcal{C}}_\mathbb{Z}$. Note in this case $\omega_1 + \omega_n = \alpha_0$.

Let $s_{\alpha_0, \ell}$ be the affine reflection (see [Jan03, II 6.1]). Then under the dot action,

$$s_{\alpha_0, \ell} \cdot 0 = s_{\alpha_0}(\rho) - \rho + \ell \alpha_0 = -\langle \rho, \alpha_0^\vee \rangle \alpha_0 + \ell \alpha_0 = (-n + \ell) \alpha_0 = \alpha_0.$$

Consider the hyperplane \mathcal{H} fixed by the affine reflection $s_{\alpha_0, \ell}$ and choose $\mu \in \mathcal{H} \cap \overline{\mathcal{C}}_\mathbb{Z}$. For this particular μ , one has $L(\mu) = \Delta(\mu) = \nabla(\mu) = T(\mu)$ (where $T(\mu)$ tilting module of highest weight μ). The translated module $T_\mu^0(L(\mu))$ is (i) a tilting module of highest weight α_0 , (ii) has a Weyl filtration with factors \mathbb{C} and $\Delta(\alpha_0)$, and (iii) has socle and head \mathbb{C} with heart (radical/socle) isomorphic to $L(\alpha_0)$ (cf. [Jan03, II 7.19, 7.20]). These facts imply that $\Delta(\alpha_0)$ has composition factors $L(\alpha_0)$ and \mathbb{C} , thus $\Delta(\omega_1 + \omega_n)$ is reducible.

(b) The argument used in part (a) when ℓ is odd can be used to prove (b). Assume that $\ell = 2n + 1$ and $\lambda = \omega_1 + \omega_n$. One has $h = 2n$ and

$$\langle \omega_n + \rho, \alpha_0^\vee \rangle = \langle \rho, \alpha_0^\vee \rangle + 1 = h = 2n < \ell$$

Therefore, $\omega_n \in \overline{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Moreover, by direct calculation,

$$s_{\alpha_0, \ell} \cdot \omega_n = \omega_1 + \omega_n.$$

One can apply the same argument as in part (a) to show that $\Delta(\omega_1 + \omega_n)$ has composition factors $L(\omega_1 + \omega_n)$ and $L(\omega_n)$, thus $\Delta_{\zeta}(\omega_1 + \omega_n)$ is reducible.

For part (c), we may assume that $n \geq 3$ let $J = \Delta - \{\alpha_1\}$ (type C_{n-1}). Therefore, the Weyl module $\Delta_J(\omega_1 + \omega_n)$ is reducible for $\ell = 4$ from the fundamental weight case, and part (c) follows by Theorem 4.1.

Part (d) follows by the same reasoning as in part (c), by using $J = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ (type B_3), and part (e) follows by using $J = \{\alpha_1\}$. \square

6.3. End of the proof of Theorem 1.1. We can now finish the proof of Theorem 1.1. The case where $\text{rank } \Phi = 1$ was handled in Example 3.2. Suppose $\text{rank } \Phi \geq 2$ and Theorem 1.1 holds for all groups of lower rank, and let $\lambda = \sum c_i \omega_i$ with every $c_i \geq 0$. If some $c_i > 1$ then one can use the case of $U_{\zeta}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ from §3 and Theorem 4.1 with $J = \{\alpha_i\}$ to conclude that $\Delta(\lambda)$ is not globally irreducible. Therefore, we are reduced to the situation where $c_i \in \{0, 1\}$ for all i .

Now if there is a connected and proper subset J of Δ such that $c_i \neq 0$ for at least two indexes i with $\alpha_i \in J$, then we are done by induction and Theorem 4.1. If there are exactly two indices such that $c_i = 1$ occurring at the end of the Dynkin diagram such that these nodes are not containing in any connected proper subset J of Δ , then we are in one of the cases handled by Theorem 6.1. Thus we are reduced to the case when λ is a fundamental weight, which was handled in Section 6.1.

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